

# EDITORIALS

## THE INEVITABLE

It had to happen. Though North Carolina's educational record in dealing with Negroes has been better in recent years than that of most southern states, everybody knew that North Carolina could not remain immune to measures for further equalization of educational advantages. The only way such an eventuality could have been avoided would have been the voluntary elimination by the State government of the still existing inequalities in higher education.

The application for two Negroes to the law school of the University of North Carolina has brought one of these inequalities to the fore, where it must be faced by North Carolinians, many of whom have probably hypnotized themselves into believing, if they knew or thought about it at all, that the law school of North Carolina College was up to standard. The cold facts and figures have been made public, showing that on several counts it could not possibly be. The young men who made applications to the only standard law school maintained by the State of North Carolina have done a valuable service in bringing to the front pages of the state's newspapers the real facts about law education for Negro citizens.

The medical school situation was probably better known. Here the question of any kind of existing Negro institution in the state does not arise. The legal question is whether or not the payment of tuition in an out-of-state institution provides the equal educational opportunity principle established by the Supreme Court in the Gaines decision. It would appear that such is not the case.

The nub of the whole situation of course lies in the fact that equal facilities for graduate and professional education for persons of both races can be furnished by the individual states only by opening existing institutions to Negro students. It is the only economical, sensible and logical solution to the problem. It is the just solution, the legal solution, the common-sense solution. There are many wise white people in North Carolina who know this, but they haven't the stamina or the tenacity, whichever it is, to take a stand in favor of something which they regard as so revolutionary. We believe, as a matter of fact, that in North Carolina, the opening of graduate and professional schools to Negroes would cause little flurry, if it could ever be got past the politicians and others to whom the "southern way of life" has an altogether mysterious significance.

But something will be done; something must be done. It is a problem which will not disappear on command. It is destined to grow until the only proper solution is accepted. North Carolina is more nearly ready for that proper solution than it officially will admit; possibly more near it than it realizes.

## ANOTHER WHITEWASH?

It seems that it is getting to be a habit in North Carolina. Already the defense is being built up, and it looks as though another whitewashing is scheduled, this time in Bertie County. Sheriff Harry I. Smith has not been convicted; he has not yet even been indicted; so the CAROLINIAN can go no further than the "probable cause" found in the preliminary hearing. But the trend of the defense so far outlined, with prominent

citizens in large numbers rallying around to post bail, and with testimony attempting to impugn the character of the prosecuting witness, gives clear indications of what may be expected. Also, just as in the Angier case, it would seem that Negro witnesses will be found to testify on behalf of the defense.

In the past two or three years North Carolina has had more than its share of scandals involving law enforcement officers. One of the latest ended in a year's sentence for a highway patrolman charged with molesting a girl of his own race. It looks as if the "majesty" of the law is in a very bad way in the Old North State, and in more respects than one.

## ON TWO FRONTS

Not many Negroes will agree with the wisdom of the statements made by Randolph and Reynolds regarding Negroes and compulsory military training and the draft, but most Negroes have experienced, probably many times, the sentiments expressed by the two gentlemen.

No matter how patriotic they may be, and the vast majority of Negroes have their fair share of love of country, nearly every one of us has felt at times that the struggle to be real Americans was not worthwhile. Any white man who can place himself in the Negro's position ought to be able to understand.

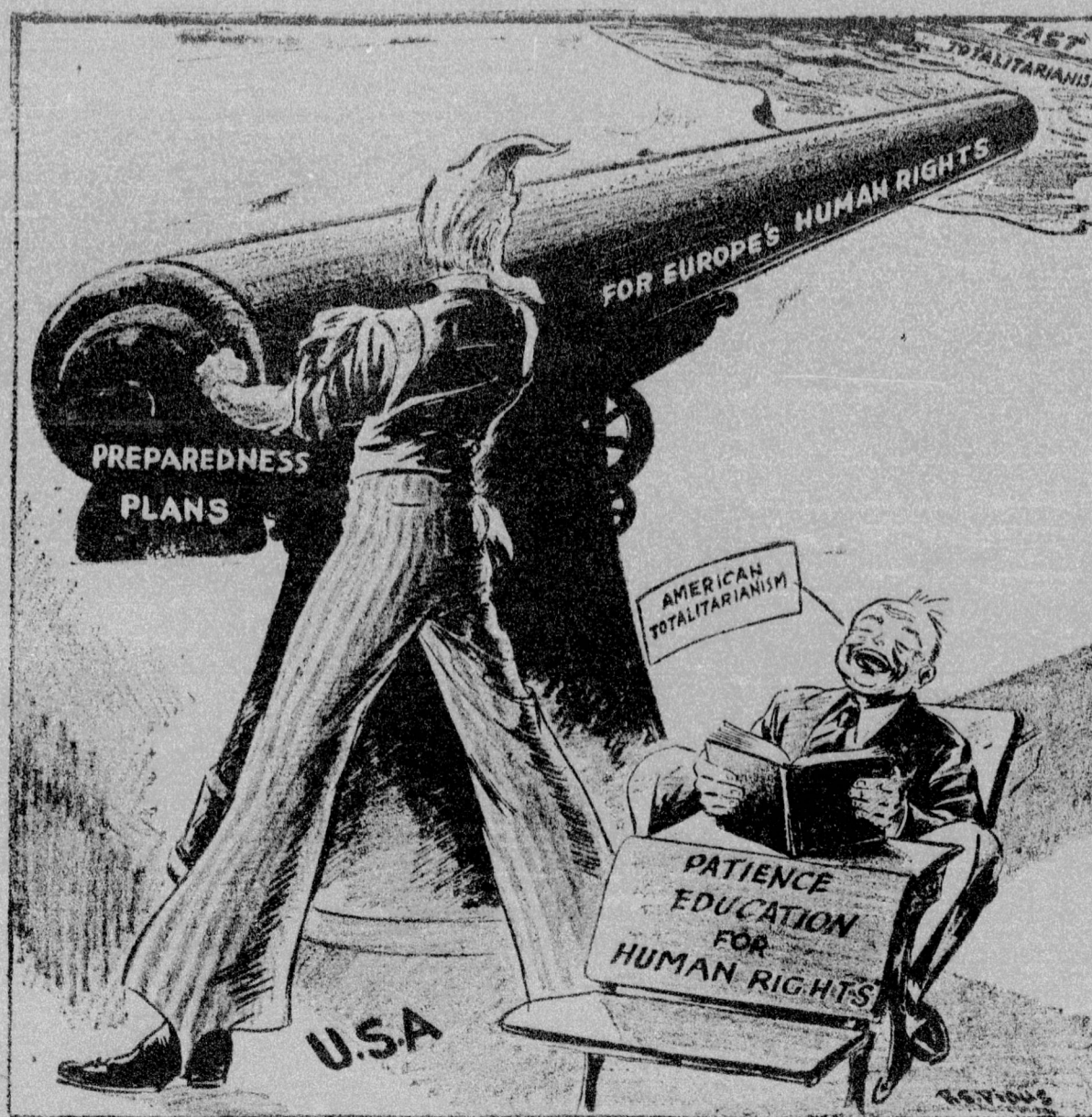
Within the lifetime of many hundreds of thousands of us we have done all that was asked of us in two world wars. We have offered ourselves, only to be rebuffed. We have been commanded to serve, but told in no uncertain terms that only Negro service would be expected or even tolerated. We have had our country insulted through us as we wore its uniform — insulted in ways both subtle and brutal. There have been those who were always ready to remind us that whatever else might be the case, a nigger is still a nigger, and the Army of the United States and the Government of the United States have openly or subtly supported such a stand when taken by its non-white private citizens. We have been given inferior training, and we have been trained, moved, stationed, utilized, under conditions guaranteed to break the morale of any man — and then told we are not fit to fight. We have been shown in hundreds of ways that to millions of Americans being white is far more important than being American, and that fellow-Americans are after, all their greatest enemies, if those fellow Americans are of the wrong color.

What Mr. Randolph and Mr. Reynolds meant was that it is time to stop coming back for more of the same, and that the only way to stop is to stop.

But we will go back for more. We will because we know that the way to become full Americans is to keep struggling to become full Americans. We will because we know that this is our country, that our destiny is inevitably tied to its destiny. We will because we know that we must fight two battles when our country needs us — one against the outside danger and one against the domestic one of jim-crow; one for the dignity of man and another for the dignity of black men; one for America and another to be Americans. We know that we cannot in time of danger give up the one for the other.

So, grimly, sometimes with bitterness, often with heavy hearts, we will serve against as always. The service will be accepted, half willingly though half scornfully, because it will be needed. There will again be those who will take pains to let us know that we are not to presume that service and sacrifice deserve any rewards or change any status; and to many that gospel will be paramount over the safety of the country.

But we will go on, fighting the two battles, weakened by the necessity of participating in two simultaneous struggles, but hoping that we may be helping to win in both the fights. And we will know that when the one is over, the other will still be with us.



"GETTING THINGS DONE!"



# Second Thoughts

By C. D. HALLIBURTON

"Totalitarianism is an old thing to us down here. We know what it feels like. The unquestioned authority of White Supremacy, the tight political set-up of one party nourished on poverty and ignorance, solidified the South into a totalitarian regime under which we were living when communism was still Russian cellar talk and Hitler was not even born."

The words above are from the pen of Lillian Smith, a Georgia-born white woman who is still a resident of a small Georgia town. Miss Smith, best known to the American public for her popular novel, "Strange Fruit," and the play adapted from it, challenges the southern liberals to end their silence and take a stand for truth, justice and right.

Miss Smith's statement, from which we quote, was taken from a letter to the New York Times, published in the issue of April 4. She said, "I cannot be heard in Georgia even in the letter columns." Speaking of the wall of silence in Dixie, which she likens to the Soviet "iron curtain" in Eastern Europe, Miss Smith makes this observation:

"As a Southern woman, I am

deeply shocked that our liberals are putting up no real fight for human rights in the South. It is, of course, the same battle we are losing all over the world. Each day more ground is lost. Cartoon, vaccination, no real program, no strong affirmations of human freedom — these are poor weapons to use against real enemies."

Although the South is behind an "iron curtain," the distinguished author says, there is one big and important difference between that curtain and the one which separates Russia and her satellites from the rest of the world — and that is the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution "guarantees that we Southerners cannot be cut off completely," she says. "Here at this half-open door the Dixie politicians have gathered for eighty-five years, trying to shut it, trying never to let it open wider. By veto, they have kept it half shut; by oratory, they have persuaded us that stepping across its threshold is taboo. Even the liberals half believe that there is something in this talk, for it has been a stiff indoctrination given

us since babyhood."

The only hope of breaking the back of this demagoguery, whose pillars are race fear, Yankee hate and the belief in White Supremacy, is for the real liberals of the South, of which there are many, bold to throw overboard these old handicaps, says Miss Smith. "In parts of our South," she says, "our people have never heard talk of human rights and the dignity of man; they do not even dream that there are fellow-Southerners who would question segregation. But they hear, in every county, almost every day, on radio and in newspaper, the doctrines of yankee-baiting and White Supremacy; and they hear the 'wisest' liberals repeating the old lesson 'Whatever is done has to be done by us alone and has to be done under the segregation system.' This is the 'education' our people are receiving."

Miss Smith has issued a challenge calculated to make real southern white liberals uncomfortable, but she is sure that unless they can be shaken from their apathy and their cautiousness, they cannot accomplish anything worthwhile.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By Rev. M. W. Williams

Subject: The Return from Exile. Ezra 1-6; Haggai. Printed text, Ezra 1:1-6; 4:23, 24; Haggai 1:3-5; 15:14.

Key verse: "No man having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the Kingdom of God." Lk. 9:62.

When we speak of the history of the Hebrew people, the Bible students think of them according to periods and their outstanding leaders. First period — Abraham to Moses, 2000-1446 B. C.; Second period — Wandering in the Wilderness forty years, 1446-1406 B. C.; Third period — The Conquest (Joshua) to the fall of Jerusalem, 1406-586 B. C.; Fourth period — that of the exile, 606 B. C., from the first capture of Jerusalem 586 B. C. and the fifth period, return from Exile, 538 B. C. Our lesson today falls in the fifth period with Cyrus, the Persian King Zerubbabel the legal heir of Jehoiachin, and the prophet Haggai as the principal characters. Of course the geographic location are the Persian and Judean capitals.

**REBUILDING THE TEMPLE**  
In Ezra 1:1-4 Cyrus the King of Persia, made a decree that the temple in Jerusalem was to be rebuilt and granted permission to all who wanted to return and urged all who remained to help with goods, silver and freewill offerings.

**INSIDE OPPOSITION**  
Of all the things which try the souls of ministers in their efforts to build modern church buildings,

and the efforts on the part of church workers to have a better community in which to live, is to have Christian people on the inside saying, "I am with you but this is not the time. Take civic and educational organizations — men who should be the leaders in helping to improve conditions are comfortably situated saying, 'This is not the time.' As far more serious than outside hostility. Such was the situation with those indolent and careless Christians who had lost heart in the building of the Temple.

**THE TEMPLE COMPLETED**  
The prophets, Haggai and Zechariah aroused the slumbering energies of the people, exposed their indolence, made the Jews see that God had not deserted them and assured Zerubbabel that as he laid the foundation of the house, so he would also finish it (Zech. 4:9). The people from then on "had a mind to work," but not without opposition. At last the Temple is finished and the house dedicated. (Ezra 6:14)

**LESSON HINTS**  
1. You cannot thwart the purpose of God Jer. 29:10.  
2. God waits patiently for recognition before he comes to our rescue. (Jer. 29:14).  
3. We must be willing to bring our tithes to God's house. Mal. 3:10.

Continued From Page 1

## SURGEON GENERAL

The bill would make available in 1952 \$1,125,000,000 for the construction of hospitals, health centers and other health facilities to care for U. S. citizens.

Ewing, also present at the ceremonies, said that he expected to continue to push the bill. Earlier he had made an open statement in which he declared that he hoped the \$600,000,000 now being spent for essential health services were being used without discrimination as to race, creed or color.

The statement also includes a hope that the hospital survey and construction program authorized by

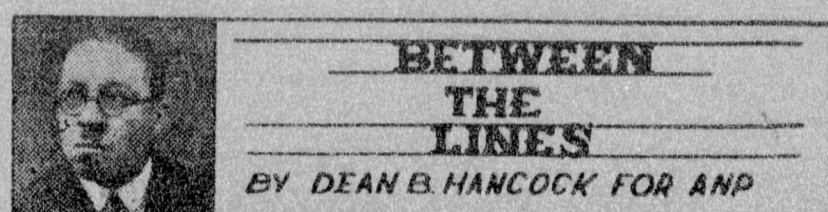
Congress in 1946, to give federal aid to states and communities needing such facilities, were being handled in the same manner.

Of the 1952 grant, Ewing pointed out that on the basis of one federal dollar for every two state or local dollars, money will be provided to build hospitals for Jews, Catholics, and Protestants, and also for state institutions and community health centers to serve both Negro and white citizens.

To this, Dr. Scheele replied that he was not familiar enough with the text of the hospital construction law to express an opinion as to the segregation policy to be practiced by the prospective hospitals.

"Not being sure whether there was a non-segregation clause inserted in the bill, I could be of the opinion that the question of how these hospitals were operated in regard to separating the races would be left entirely up to the states."

Ewing had attacked in a recent address before the Brooklyn Jewish Women's organization the inadequacy of hospital facilities and medical centers for Negroes and pointed out that rigid bars in medical schools against would-be Negro doctors and their failure to train Negro medical personnel.



# BETWEEN THE LINES

BY DEAN B. HANCOCK FOR ANP

## TRAITORIZING TRUMAN; EISENHOWER DEFLATED

Benedict Arnold has hitherto been the arch traitor in American history; but within recent months, there are forces at work conspiring to oust the Revolutionary general from his niche of ill-fame, and insert therein Harry Truman, President of the United States. Led by the enraged and bellicose southern Negro phobes, the flood gates of invective and disparagement have been lifted and President Truman is being exposed to the merciless barrage of semi-truth and malignance.

And what for? Just because he dared to advocate full civil rights for the Negro citizens of this country; just because he looked over the shoulders of lesser men and saw the dawn of a new day and accepted its challenge. If, as has been alleged, Truman said that he did not "give a damn what southerners said" so long as he was upholding the Constitution of the United States, he lifts himself to heights of moral dignity that lesser breeds cannot comprehend.

Whether this nation knows it or not, it needs a Truman for such a time as this! Truman may be a scape-goat and a fool and a knave all in one, today; but tomorrow he will stand forth in majestic greatness. If there are those in this country who cannot feel the nation's embarrassment in its international relations because of the vagaries and inconsistencies of the color question, they should be proud that we have a President who can; and the sooner it is realized that such President is a moral asset to the nation and not a liability, the better it is going to be for the nation and the world.

Long live Harry Truman, fearless advocate of human rights and human democracy and intrepid supporter of the religion of Jesus Christ! There is one thing of which we may be certain if Jesus Christ were here in person Truman could count on his vote, come November election.

Truman's courageous stand has posed a grave question for the Negroes of this country and that is, how far should they hesitate to go down with a man who dares go down for them? The ugly north like the jittery south as doing its utmost to embarrass Truman, and make of him a traitor for no other reason that he dared to be courageous in the face of a titanic challenge.

How unlike Truman is Gen. Eisenhower. This writer has hitherto admired "Gen. Ike" and regarded him as one of the noble-souled characters of the times. The victorious military halo has bewitched my imagination and I saw in him a kind of saviour. When he was called to the presidency of great Columbia University to succeed that moral and intellectual Titan, the late Nicholas Murray Butler, I had hoped that he would prove himself worthy of the great trust and responsibility.

But if his latest public pronouncement is indicative of his feelings, we have no hesitancy in saying that Columbia University has placed a lesser man in the place of a greater. When Eisenhower cannot be legislated. That is not the object in enacting laws to make people like one another we are going to have trouble," he spoke not as a great statesman and educator but as a ward politician. The simplest of simpletons knows that likes and dislikes cannot be legislated. That is not the object in enacting laws to safeguard the rights of the minority. The Emancipation Proclamation did not make whites and Negroes like one another, it was never so designed; but it started the Negro on his his journey towards citizenship in this country.

The fair employment practices legislation is not designed to make whites and Negroes like one another; it is designed to eliminate discrimination in employment on account of color. The elimination of segregation was never construed as a means of making the whites and Negroes love each other; but rather it could be a means to bringing the better whites and Negroes together so as to mutually improve their relations.

Whereas anti-segregation laws may not make whites and Negroes like each other, it gives the better element of both races a chance to be Christian and democratic. Eisenhower proved to be a moral Casey at the bat. He struck out when a home run was needed.

## SEPIA GI FABLES

And it came to pass that in a certain camp there was a handsome, brownskin PFC who considered himself as something of a cross between Casanova, Adonis and the FINAL ANSWER to a maiden's INTIMATE THOUGHTS. No fooling, too, this G I spellbinder really had it on the ball. As an IRRESISTIBLE SWAIN, he was just about the hottest thing since Francis Villou. He broke out with a READY REPERTOIRE for every unsuspecting gal who crossed his SEDUCTIVE PATH, and they ate it up like a hungry Iowa porker running amok in a corn bin. If he didn't melt one down, you could bet all the acres in Arizona that she was as devoid of romance as dry ice.

Quite naturally, he was the envy of every wolf, potential and actual, in the camp. Those who tried too nippy his style fell as flat as yesterday's glass of beer. After he knew a girl about five minutes he could conjure up a smooth line of INTIMATE CONVERSATION that would leave her hanging on the ropes with QUIVERING EXPECTATION. Somebody else trying to score with the same DARING PROCEDURE would probably get slapped so hard that he would spin like a gyroscope out of control.

The successful, FAST BREAK he could employ to advance from an introductory "you-are-too-beautiful-to-be-true" to the ain't-we-got-fun finale completely disproved the statement that the age of miracles has passed. To have enumerated the EXCITING OCCASIONS upon which he had hit a home run over the fence on the first pitched ball some RISKY FLLY had cooly heaved his way, was a job for a calculating machine. His glances played an EFFECTIVE OBLIGATO to his WINNING WORDS; in fact, the guy could say more with his eyes than a senator on the first day of a filibuster.

There came a day, finally, when the gods must have grown a little weary of all this CONTINUED SUCCESS. It happened this way: He met a DELICATE DAMSEL who had come to work in the main PX, and who had more or less confounded the personnel with her ALLURING CHARM. Promptly moving in SIRABLE ONE let him know that before she began making with be aroused the customary interest—with reservations. The DE-woo there would have to be some big talk about Mendelsohn's famous march and ALLIED RESPONSIBILITIES. Why not, quoth he to himself, I'm going to be shipped soon, anyway, so what can I lose with promises? So the deal was made, therefore, and another beautiful friendship was born.

Shortly afterward, he met another EXCITING POSSIBILITY at a party. He immediately fired a salvo that left her on the bottom of an EMOTIONAL SEA entrancingly bewildered at the pleasant disaster.

He couldn't have known, of course, without explanation (which the aforementioned gods with OLYMPIAN CUNNING saw fit to have omitted) that both of these babes-in-the-woods were first cousins on the maternal side, and who in the course of exchanging FEMINE CONFIDENCES, made the DISTURBING DISCOVERY that they were talking about the same CHARMING DECEIVER (the cad, etc.).

Which in itself would have been not so good; but add to this naughty-naughty the fact that they were both the favorite nieces of the old sergeant-major who had dealt with GIs from time immemorial, then you had better batten down the hatches, mates, and man the battle stations. The resulting explosion was like Hiroshima, and blew our CONIVING CABALLERO higher than a California redwood tree.

He is now doing MP duty on a far off island about the size of a football field, where the women run about 250 on the hoof, look like FRIGHTENED FURIES, and wouldn't know Casanova from a three-toed sloth.

MORAL: BE SATISFIED WITH ONE WOMAN—AT A TIME.

## THE CAROLINIAN

Published by The Carolinian Publishing Co. Entered as second-class matter, April 6, 1940, at the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

F. R. JERVAY, Publisher  
C. D. HALLIBURTON, Editorials

Subscription Rates  
One Year, \$2.50; Six Months, \$1.75

Address all communications and make all checks payable to The Carolinian rather than to individuals. The Carolinian expressly repudiates responsibility for return of unsolicited pictures, manuscripts, etc., unless stamps are sent.

118 East Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.